

proposals on environmental and other statutes. That hearing confirmed a glaring certainty: Federal agencies are not using the discretion at their disposal to adequately consider or appropriately weigh costs and benefits. Burdensome Government regulations are imposing significant costs on our national economy, our productivity, and our ability to compete in the global marketplace. To reverse that trend, we must include cost-containment features and regulatory impact analyses whenever any new Federal regulation is considered. Agencies should be required to include sound science before they promulgate rules and regulations anew; the public should be allowed to petition for the review of risk assessments made by agencies.

Mr. President, less regulation will not result in less protection for the public if our dollars are used efficiently. On the contrary, the net effect of using sound science and real risk assessment to prioritize regulations would be more real protection. Best of all, that enhanced protection of health and safety would be cost-effective.

We are all aware that life will always involve some risk—we cannot and should not attempt to protect everyone from every possible degree of risk. Instead, we must prioritize on the basis of definitive risk factors. Each rule must be carefully scrutinized; choices must be based on relative risks and associated costs.

My interest in regulatory reform has been honed further by my membership on another committee—Agriculture.

I am deeply concerned with the economic health of the agriculture community, especially that of the family farmer. One of the most debated issues concerning agriculture and agricultural chemicals today is the so-called Delaney clause. Under its restrictions, pesticide residues found in processed foods are considered food additives. The Delaney clause prohibits the inclusion of any chemicals or additives in processed foods, including pesticides and inert ingredients, which have been found to be carcinogenic in humans or animals.

Ironically, the very good intention of the Delaney clause—to protect consumers from unsafe exposure to chemicals which might induce cancer—is being subverted. Technological advances which make it possible to detect trace compounds in parts per trillion and greater have made the zero risk standard of the Delaney clause unreasonable. The very scientific advancements which should be enhancing consumer safety are instead hindering. It would be far more reasonable to institute a negligible risk standard. For carcinogens, such a standard would represent an upper-bound risk of 1 in 1 million over a lifetime, calculated using conservative risk assessment methods. Again, we are talking about a matter of sensible risk assessment.

Mr. President, listening to this debate, I have had to ask myself why

anyone would not want to see beneficial rules and regulations, which protect from real risk while outweighing their costs. At a time when budgetary constraints are a serious priority, we should—we must—spend those scarce dollars wisely. Regulations associated with high levels of risk undoubtedly may be expensive to comply with, but if they are deemed necessary to protect the national health, safety, and the environment, the compliance costs will be money well spent.

However, excessive rules and regulations associated with minimal public risk amounts to hunting fleas with an elephant gun. It is neither fair nor reasonable to ask the taxpayers to bear such expense.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I hope we can now agree on a time to vote on the substitute. We have had a lot of debate on the substitute. I hope we can reach an agreement before we depart, with the managers, on when we can vote on the Glenn substitute—hopefully tomorrow morning or by noon tomorrow.

There will be no more votes tonight. I think the first thing we want to do is have a vote on the substitute and perhaps we can reach some agreement on that.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that I may have a few moments to speak as in morning business to introduce a bill and make a few remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. STEVENS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1043 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, there has been much discussion lately about the future of the U.S. Postal Service. Should the Postal Service be freed from current statutory restrictions in order to become more competitive? Should the Postal Service be privatized?

Many observers believe there are problems which need to be resolved in order for the Postal Service to continue into the next century. Unfortunately, there is not a consensus on the solutions to the problems—and, indeed, not everyone agrees that there are problems which require changes in current law.

As part of the ongoing review of the Postal Service, I received a paper written by Murray Comarow. Mr. Comarow served as the Executive Director of President Johnson's Commission on Postal Reorganization in the late 1960's and was a Senior Assistant Postmaster General.

In the paper he urges the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to analyze the root causes of the Postal Service's problems and recommend

changes. He suggests that perhaps the Postal Rate Commission and the requirement for binding arbitration with employee unions be eliminated, and that the Postal Service should have the ability to close small, unprofitable post offices if service could be maintained through other means such as leasing space in local businesses.

In addition, Mr. Comarow observes that the monopoly on first-class letters as well as universal service at a uniform price should be maintained. However, the Postal Service should be able to compete for large contracts and offer experimental services, and he does not believe that employees should be given the right to strike—a right not possessed by any other Federal employees.

Mr. President, I do not here pass judgment on the conclusions reached by Mr. Comarow, but he provides an historical reference and raises some issues which ought to be considered during any debate on the future of the Postal Service. In the interest of reducing costs, I will not ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Comarow's paper be reprinted in the Congressional RECORD. Copies of the complete paper can be obtained by contacting Mr. Comarow directly at 4990 Sentinel Drive, No. 203, Bethesda, MD, 20816-3582.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Again, Mr. President, I do not think the Senate is in order for my friend to speak, any more than it was when I was speaking.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The Senate will come to order.

The Senator from Ohio.

HEMOPHILIA AND HIV

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, the Institute of Medicine—or IOM—last Thursday released the findings of a major investigation into how America's hemophilia community came to be decimated by the HIV virus. It is a very sad and compelling story.

In the early 1980's, America's blood supply was contaminated with HIV. Many Americans have become HIV-positive by transfusions of the HIV-tainted blood.

One particular group of Americans has been extremely hard-hit by this